BY L. Y. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
TERMS.—Old rates for such country produce as we need, or Five Dollars for six months.
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the editor.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1864.

☞ We have, time and again, urged upon the authorities the policy of leaving a sufficient number of farmers at home to produce the necessaries of life, particularly in sections of country where there are but few slaves, and the farming operations are necessarily carried on almost exclusively by white laborers. We have urged that discrimination should be made in favor of Western North Carolina, as we learn has been done in Northren Georgia, exempting the farmers from conscription. We desired to draw the attention of the authorities to this policy, not in a captious or fault-finding spirit, but because we were fully convinced that there would not be sufficient laborers left in this section of country, if the conscript acts were fully enforced.

The crisis seems to be near at hand. If the surplus produce in Forsyth and adjoining counties were equally divided among all classes, and the tithing law and impressment act not enforced, we might get along, by being very economical, another year. But we have been creditably informed that so few able-bodied men are left on the farms, in many sections of this region of country, that very little wheat has been seeded and many fields are lying idle. Under these circumstances, it is apparent that great suffering and want will be experienced after the present crop is exhausted. We hope that those who have great influence with the government will not withold these facts any longer from the proper authorities, so that the remedy may be applied in time. Perhaps something may yet be done to arrest the cheerless prospect; but what is done should be done quickly.

LOCAL.—As it was reported that our County Commissioner, E. A. Vogler, Esq., owing to circumstances beyond his control, was about to resign his position, we are pleased to state that he has finally succeeded in making such arrangements as will enable him to continue in the discharge of his arduous duties, for the benefit of the soldiers' families of this county. One of his agents is now in the eastern part of the State, purchasing corn for the county, and we know the determination of our County Commissioner is that no one under his charge shall suffer, if provisions can be had in the country. In no county, it is generally admitted, have the needy been better provided for than in this, and in future, though provisions will be more difficult to procure, the best possible, under the circumstances, will be done.

We learn that the County Commissioner of an adjoining county, is purchasing large quantities of corn at $10 per bushel, while in this county from $20 to $25 are demanded, and scarce at that, many of our farmers refusing to sell at any price. We further learn that impressing officers have recently been appointed in this county, and the probability is that, if those who have surplus produce refuse to sell to the government or soldier's families at schedule prices, they will be visited by these officers.

CONGRESS.—A great portion of the time Congress is engaged in *secret session*. We see nothing of much importance among the proceedings of the past week except the following:

In the Senate, the most important business transacted was the passage of an act authorising the exchange of registered for coupon bonds, of the fifteen million loan.

Also, an act suspending, for sixty days, the law which provides that the reserve forces of any State shall not be required to perform services out of the State in which they reside. This was passed by an unanimous vote. It also passed the House.

The House also adopted the resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to make an appeal to the respective State governments to reduce the number of State officers exempted from military service.

HUMILIATION AND PRAYER.—Wednesday of last week, the 14th, the day set apart by President Davis for humiliation and prayer, was observed in this place by divine worship.

Gen. Lee issued orders for the observance of the day, as much as possible, in the army.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—W[illegible] offers property for sale, negroes for hire, and houses for rent.

F. L. Gerrell has a blacksmith to hire and a wagon for sale.

Will. Flynt has another War Tax notice.

Lawrence & Wrightsel offer valuable mill property, in Randolph county.

The Home Guard in the counties of Surry, Wilkes, Iredell, Catawba and Rutherford, and of the counties west, is called out for the defence of Western North Carolina. One-third to go into service immediately and to report to Brig. Gen. J. G. Martin.—*Raleigh Progress*.

As was Expected.—The prize steamer Advance is taking in her armament at a Yankee cruiser, in New York harbor.

The New York *World* contains a statement, compiled from official returns, showing that out of 37,004 men, comprising seventeen regiments of three years men, 4,875 have returned. The remainder found "plantations" in the South.

The contemplated attack on Wilmington is deferred, says a Philadelphia paper of 12th, by Commodore Porter being compelled to send a number of his fleet in search of the Tallahassee, Olustee and Chickamauga.

News of the Week.

There is very little war news to chronicle this week. Another effort on the part of Grant against Richmond and Petersburg, is, however, expected before many days. He is said to have received large reinforcements recently.

From Georgia the news is important. It seems Sherman is advancing from Atlanta towards Macon, destroying everything in his rear. It is believed Sherman has left a sufficient force to contend against Hood, in Tennessee, and, with some 75,000 men, is moving against Macon. The Georgia papers seem sanguine of having a sufficient force to impede Sherman's advance. On the 19th he was believed to be about thirty miles from Macon.

FROM THE VALLEY.

RICHMOND, Nov. 19.

An official telegram at the War Department says Gen. Pickett reports that on the night of the 17th a portion of the enemy's picket line in his front was taken possession of and held. One Col. Kaufman, two Captains, two Lieutenants and one hundred and thirteen privates were captured, besides the dead and wounded left on the ground.

Our loss was one killed and nine wounded.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The Manchester depot, of the Danville railroad company, was destroyed by fire on Monday morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, involving a loss in buildings, cars, etc., of about $50,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Seven hundred of our veterans, recently exchanged at Savannah, passed Charlotte, on their way to Richmond, on Thursday morning.

The following officers from North Carolina are among the list of the exchanged:

Dr. S. L. Golding, 21st, Capt. Sharp, 4th, and Capt. T. Albright, 58th regiments.

FROM MISSOURI.—The Macon Confederacy of the 17th, says private advices from Missouri state that Price has not left, nor does he intend leaving the State. He has accumulated horses, arms, ammunition and men, and is pursuing a premeditated course as to his route Southward. His acquisitions have all been preserved, and he has at present the strongest mounted force in the Confederacy.

There is no news yet confirming the Yankee statements concerning the capture of Generals Marmaduke and Cabell.

NEWBERN.—The Progress learns from sources that it considers reliable, that there are now only about 4000 troops at Newbern, mostly white, and that the negro regiments that have been doing garrison duty there have been sent to Virginia.

Fire at Hamburg.—The large warehouse of Kerrigham & Co, at Hamburg, S. C., was burned, with all the contents, on the 14th. Fifteen hundred bales of cotton were destroyed. Loss over one million dollars, partly insured. Fire accidental.

FIRE.—A fire occurred near the depot yesterday morning, consuming about fifty bags of cotton belonging to Mr. Willard. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been accidental.
[Charlotte Bulletin.

NORTHERN NEWS.—The election returns are not yet full, although enough is known to place Lincoln's election beyond a doubt by an overwhelming majority. The whole majority of Lincoln will be about 350,000, or about 200,000 over his majority in 1860.

It is reported that Lincoln has called for a million of men.

The Nashville *Whig* says Judge Wright, of Georgia, recently a member of the Richmond Congress, has passed through Nashville to Washington to see what can be done towards bringing about peace.

Butler, in a speech in New York, Monday evening, said that the government might now proffer the olive branch to the rebels, tendering an amnesty to them and their leaders until the 8th of January. If they held out, he would favor an unsparing prosecution of the war.

McClellan's resignation has been accepted and Sheridan appointed to the position.

JOHNSONVILLE, TENN., where the horse marines of Forrest recently destroyed the Yankee gunboats and an immense quantity of stores, is situated on the east bank of the Tennessee river, four miles above Reynoldsburg, and is the terminus of the Northwestern railroad, connecting Nashville with the river.—The town was named after Andy Johnson, who [illegible] the railroad before the completion [illegible] the Federal authorities [illegible] Nashville [illegible] stages of [illegible] Cumberland. Since the completion of the road Johnsonville has grown to be an important point, and has been for some time a great depot of supplies, which were here shipped direct to Nashville, Knoxville, Chattanooga or Atlanta, as desired. This explains [illegible] fully apparent the [illegible] destruction of property that [illegible] place.

An Old Man who has Killed Sixty Persons.—The Cairo correspondent of the St. Louis Republican tells the story:

At one point on the Tennessee river there is a place that has become a terror to steamboat men, and in passing it they always find some place to secure themselves till the boat passes. At this point an old man, sixty odd years of age, has made his headquarters for a long time, and the peculiar "crack of his gun" is familiar to river men, and sends a thrill of terror forever it is heard. He has a long heavy barreled gun, originally a squirrel rifle, which has been bored out three different times, until now the largest thumb can easily be turned in the muzzle, and the aim of the old man is one of deadly certainty. The sentinel is always faithfully upon his watch, and his retreat has so far baffled all to catch him, from the fact that he is surrounded with dense swamps and deep ravines. Well informed river men estimate that this old man has killed in this way not less than sixty persons; and yet he performs his work with as much earnestness and vigor as when he first commenced.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Upon very few subjects have we seen the press so unanimous as in the condemnation of President Davis' recommendation of a system of details by the War Department in lieu of class exemption by Congress. We have only room for a few extracts which will give the reader a correct idea of the reception with which the President's favorite idea meets:

The Richmond Whig takes the well known remarks of Sheridan before the House of Commons, in 1810, for a text, and remarks: "It is conceded, we believe, that a despotism and a free Press cannot exist in a free country." One or the other must be put down, and it was with difficulty we could believe that in our day such an attempt to curtail or put down the liberty of the press would be made, until it is now very apparent. Every attempt to establish a despotism in the present century has been preceded by the suppression of the freedom of the Press. "It is the flash before the clap—the rattle of the serpent before the deadly spring." Charles the 10th tried the experiment and failed.—Louis Philippe also failed, and Louis Napoleon suppressed the Press before he suppressed liberty. "It is the premonitory symptom always and it always gives warning of the same thing. The picket guard must be surprised before the sleeping army can be slaughtered.—The press must be silenced before liberty can be surprised. Our apprehensions may not be just; but this is a sign and a most fearful one."

In another article the Whig, speaking of the duty of Congress, says:

"The Constitution confers on Congress, the immediate representatives of the people, the power to raise armies. Under this clause Congress is the proper tribunal to decide who shall be called into military service and who shall be exempt. Congress has no right to evade this duty, or to devolve it on another department of the government. By doing so, it abdicates its legitimate powers and neglects its appropriate duties.

The framers of the Constitution were unwilling to trust the power to the Executive. They knew it could be more safely confided to Congress, who are directly responsible to the people. Congress by transferring the power to the Executive, not only fails to fulfil its duty, but violates the Constitution and departs from the principle that the Executive and Legislative powers shall be kept separate and distinct.—The Constitution is the only source from which any department of the Confederate Government can derive any power."

The acts of Congress form an important item in our history, & Congress should always have in view the great landmarks of Constitutional liberty; when it fails to do this, then all is lost that is worth fighting for, as it matters but little who the despot be, if we are to have one.

The Macon Confederacy, a red hot war paper and hitherto unflinching partisan of the Administration, has taken the alarm and now fears Despotism and Tyranny. That paper says:

The Richmond Press are handling President Davis' scheme for getting absolute control of the Press of the country, in a style, the earnestness of which indicates very clearly that they are fully alive to the importance of the question. We will not subscribe to such an unwarranted encroachment upon the rights which are guaranteed us by the Constitution, without uttering our solemn protest.

It is the opinion of many that this step is advised by the President as the precursor of a Dictatorship: and if we attempt to discover the difference to be realized in the strength of our armies from editors and printers being detailed instead of exempted, we are forced to the conclusion that the preference for details which his Excellency manifests is attributable to a disposition to hold the details in terror over a free and independent Press.

The Memphis Appeal, now published at Montgomery, sounds the following note of warning:

With the exception of that portion of the message which subjects the existence of the hitherto free and independent press of the country to the whims and caprices of the military authorities, it will commend itself to general and universal approbation. This we earnestly and severely condemn, and we are loth to believe that Congress will so far forget its obligations to the country as to yield obedience to the recommendations of the President in this particular. If it should, then indeed may we cease to talk about tyranny and military despotism in the North. We shall then feel the iron grasp here at home, and the slowest [illegible] contemplate [illegible] Our Congress [illegible] and well be [illegible] they take this fatal step.

The Wilmington *Journal* thinks that the President does not mean to attack [illegible] press, but frees with the [illegible]ville *Observer* that [illegible] free [illegible] proposed system [illegible], nobody would [illegible] it free [illegible] its power for [illegible] would be gone.

The Greensboro' *Citizen* says:

"The P[illegible] asks to detail telegraph operators, workmen in mines, engineers, shoemakers, tanners, black smiths, soldiers," and then he stops. Why? By no means. He asks to detail "teachers and professors"—licensed school teaching republican government! He asks to detail "editors and employees" in their offices—licensed [illegible] and muzzled thoughts and opinions [illegible] the teeming columns of her heretofore free and independent press! He asks to detail "the numerous other classes mentioned in the laws." What does that mean? He wants to detail doctors of medicine [illegible] we suppose licensed practitioners of physic—no one to have this privilege, no matter how well he is liked by his patients and neighbors, unless the President of the Confederate States says so! Does that not startle you? *He* tell you who shall be your family physician! But further: He asks to detail your proscribers—the men who are to minister in holy things! Licensed preaching! How long, oh! how long shall you have a pure and uncorrupted Church? What will become of the holy religion of Christ? See you not the foliest and most intolerable despotism in that?

There are but two or three papers in the State which seem to favor or excuse the President, and which seem to fear no danger from an abuse of the power should it be granted.

THE CAPTURE OF THE FLORIDA.—The New York Herald of the 9th has the following particulars of this last Yankee outrage:—

The Florida arrived at Bahia, of San Salvador, on the night of the 7th ult.—Capt. Collins of the Wachusett, having held a consultation with his officers, determined to sink the Florida in port. Accordingly at about three o'clock the cables were slipped, and the Wachusett steered for the Florida, hitting her on the quarter, without doing her great injury.

Capt. Collins now called out to those on board the pirate to surrender or he would sink her. This demand was replied to by the first lieutenant that 'under the circumstances he surrendered." A hawser was now made fast, the chain slipped, and the Florida towed to sea. In the melee several pistol shots were fired, and accidentally, two guns from the Wachusett.

Capt. Morris and half the Florida's crew were ashore on liberty.

No lives were lost. The Florida was taken completely by surprise, seventy of her men it was known being on shore, and the others just returned from liberty were asleep and half intoxicated.

The blow given the Florida by the Wachusett, carried away the mizenmast and mainyard, which fell on the awning, preventing any one from getting up from below.

So unconscious was the officer of the deck of the intension of the Wachusett's captain, that he was cut out. "You will run into us if you dont take care," at the same time calling for light.

Twelve officers and fifty eight of the crew of the Forida were capured.

The above reminds us of an affair which happened during the war of 1812. The American privateer *Gen. Armstrong*, left New York in the early part of September, 1814, and after a three week's cruise, anchored in the open roadstead of the island of Fayal, one of the Azores, intending to leave again shortly; but being discovered by three British frigates, who placed themselves in such a manner as to prevent the escape of the Armstrong, manned their boats and attempted to board the privateer in spite of the remonstrances of the insular authorities. They met with a spirited resistance on the part of the Armstrong, resulting in a withdrawal of the boats to prepare for a second attack in which the boats and crew were captured by the privateer; but seeing the three vessels bearing down upon him, the Captain fired his vessel and retreated to the shore and fortified himself in a convent, where, under his flag, he defied the enemy, who soon retired.—The United States navy is now playing the same game, but in a far more cowardly manner.

☞ We are pained to learn that the report of the death of Major PROHL, is confirmed. He died at Strasburg, Va., on the 20th ult., and was interred in the Presbyterian church-yard. The following tribute of respect has been kindly furnished by a friend:

Major WM. J. PROHL, 21st Regiment N. C. T., fell mortally wounded and was taken prisoner at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., 19th October, 1864. This brave soldier was a native of Salem, N. C., where he resided at the commencement of hostilities. Impressed early in the struggle, with the belief that a long and bloody war must ensue, and that his country needed all the assistance her citizens could render, and, moreover warmly espousing the cause of Southern independence, after all efforts at conciliation had failed, he allowed no private considerations to deter him from entering the service of his country.

He was one of the first members of the "Forsyth Rifles," of which Company he was chosen Orderly Sergeant. With it he participated in the first battle of Manassas, and subsequently was appointed Sergeant Major of the Regiment. At the reorganization, in the Spring of 1862, he was chosen Captain of a Company from an adjoining county, which position he held until promoted to the Majority of his Regiment. No Regiment can boast of more numerous battles or more fatiguing marches, and all privations no one endured more cheerfully than our fallen hero. For two long years he followed the immortal Stonewall Jackson; during that period participating in the famous Valley and Richmond campaigns; the campaign against Pope, embracing the battles of Cedar Run and second Manassas; the first invasion of Maryland, with the siege and capture of Harper's Ferry and the sanguinary [illegible] of Sharpsburg; the bloody thoughts [illegible] of Fredericksburg; Chancellorsville [illegible] until [illegible] wound [illegible] temporarily disabled him. Very speedily, however, he rejoined his command and [illegible] shared with the [illegible] South [illegible] Drury's Bluff and Cold Harbor, Va.; [illegible] long [illegible] every [illegible] the very [illegible] again engaged [illegible] Winchester, [illegible]er's Hill, and finally [illegible] Cross [illegible] the [illegible] Major [illegible] displayed [illegible] his duties, [illegible] the confidence [illegible] seem [illegible] his superiors, and the love and [illegible] of those whom he commanded.—All will bear willing testimony, how faithfully and cheerfully, he performed the arduous requirements of a soldier. Never absent, always at his post, he quickly acquired the confidence of his men, as well as their admiration and esteem. Fearless, fearless on the battle field, he was remarkable for his coolness and self-possession. Modest in deportment, frank and generous in disposition, possessed of the most sterling qualities, he won the highest regard of all who encountered him. With his friends he was sincere [illegible]iable—generous almost to a fault.

In his death [illegible]ily have sustained an irreparable loss [illegible] loss the [illegible] society [illegible] community [illegible] us mourn [illegible] hero, his country [illegible] a self-sacrificing [illegible].

To his bereaved family, the writer would, in behalf of his comrades, tender their [illegible] sympathies. Let it be a source of much consolation to them, that their departed one was a christian, as well as a patriot, and that he has left behind a worthy name, of which grim death cannot rob them, and of which they can ever hereafter speak with emotions of pride.

One word to the comrades he loved so well: His gallantry and his virtues you best appreciate. You have lost a worthy commander, your country one noble defender, but it was God who called—let us all bow submissively to His will.—Strive to profit by his example and emulate his many noble virtues.

F.

State News.

A FIGHT IN WATAUGA.

The following account of a fight which took place between the Home Guard of Watauga county and a party of deserters in that county is from a gentleman in whom all confidence can be placed.

WATAUGA Co., N. C., Nov. 5th, '64.

E. B. DRAKE & SON: *Dear Sirs*:—I drop you a line to let you know the state of affairs in our County. The Bushwhackers are becoming very bold, robbing our citizens and shooting men occasionally.

On the 2d inst., Maj. H. Bingham with a part of his Home Guard command went to the edge of the Crab Orchard. On the morning of the 3d as we were returning with three prisoners, and a lot of Cattle and three head of Horses which he had captured we were fired upon by unseen bushwhackers, and one man was severely wounded and one horse shot dead on the spot. Bingham's command formed in the woods and as the fog cleared away fired into the enemy. The fight was kept up from sunrise to about ten o'clock, A. M., in a regular Indian style. We had one man mortally wounded, who died the next day; another severely wounded and 2 slightly. The names of the wounded are Elliot Bingham (since dead) Samuel Kilby, shot in the hip, John Bass, shot in the shoulder, slight, Lindsey Allison, contusion on the shoulder. We brought off our prisoners and cattle safely. They encumbered us at least three to one in shooting men, but, notwithstanding our boys, who were all raw, stood like veterans, for some three hours, when our ammunition failing, we were compelled to fall back. The bushwhackers were commanded by one Jim. Hartley and are a band of deserters from both armies. We are hard pressed but by the blessing of God, we hope to defend ourselves. Yours truly,

WATAUGA.

P. S. I forgot to state that the loss of the enemy was reported by their own friends as eight killed and several wounded. Hartley was shot through the hat.—*Iredell Express*.

OUTRAGES IN WILKES

We learn that the house of Mr. Russel, who lives some twenty five miles from this place on the Wilkesboro' road, was surrounded by a band of men, one night last week, about nine o'clock; the house was fired and then robbed of guns and other property. Mr. Russell had returned home that evening with several furloughed soldiers, but had not the means of defending themselves against the lawless band. The flames were afterward extinguished. The rascals thereafter proceeded to the residence of a Mr. Laws and burnt his dwelling.

A Horrid Murder.—On yesterday week, a man by the name of J. Owens, who had been passing himself as a South Carolina soldier on his return to Petersburg, but who had stopped over a few days and was drinking, was found murdered in a quarter of a mile of the house a woman by the name of O'Neil, four and a half miles from High Point. Several persons must have been engaged in its perpetration.—A jury of inquest returned that they were of opinion that Wm. M. Darden, a private of the 30th N. C. Troops, had been a participator in it. On this finding the coroner committed Darden to jail.—*Greensboro' Citizen 3d*.

Yankee Voting at Newbern.—News from the front represents that McClellan has led Lincoln ten to one at Newbern. At Deep Gully, McClellan received 60 and Lincoln 10 votes, and about the same ratio at Batchelor's Creek.—*Kinston Cor. Goldsboro' Journal*.

From Western North Carolina.—A letter has been received here dated Asheville, N. C., Nov. 7th, which says:

"Kirk, with three hundred men, was at Big Creek, in Tennessee, just below the Warm Springs. Col Palmer has sent a force to entrap him."—*Salisbury Watchman, 12th*.

Confederate Court.—The C. S. Court is in session at Concord. A true bill has been found against Thomas J. Murphy of Buncombe, on an indictment for treason.—*Salisbury Watchman, 12th*.

The Presbyterian Synod of North Carolina held its session at Greensboro' during last week and adjourned on Saturday night. The next meeting of Synod will be at Fayetteville in October, 1865.

At the Superior Court in Mecklenburg county, last week, John Medlin was convicted of murder. The Democrat says:

On Friday John Medlin, from Union county was tried for killing Enoch Little[illegible] was a deserter, and Little and others were trying to arrest him, when Medlin fired and killed Little. The jury returned a verdict guilty of murder. [illegible]ng the prisoner, A. R. Magruder and [illegible]Wilson; for the State, Solicitor Armfield and Hon. W. Lander.

CHANGES AMONG NORTH CAROLINA [illegible]. A [illegible] from the [illegible] questy that publicity [illegible] to the changes which have been recently made in Kirkland's and Martin's Brigades. The former is now known as "*Machen's Brigade*," Hetth's [illegible] The [illegible] "*Kirkland's Brigade*," [illegible] division, [illegible] 5th, and [illegible] North Carolina regiments are in Kirkland's; the [illegible] 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d North Carolina regiments are in Mac Rae's.

Prof. Charles W. Smythe, principle of Lexington High School, died at his residence in Lexington, N. C., on Tuesday evening, November 4th. He was a sufferer [illegible] typhoid fever, which caused his death. He was the author of a series of School Grammars, and at the time of his death was engaged in the preparation of other school books.

Several large dealers in Baltimore and Washington City were recently [illegible] arrested by Lincoln's [illegible] on account [illegible] suppossed of their [illegible] connection with the blockade trade with the [illegible]. In the mail robbery firm of Hamilton Easter & Co., of Baltimore, the head of the firm and 42 others were arrested.

A bill has been introduced into the Georgia Legislature to tax distilleries 100,000 and $100 on every gallon distilled.

A block of marble, wrought in Italy for the South Carolina State House, now surmounts the firemen's monument in a Chicago cemetery having been captured in trying to run the blockade.

IMPORTANT ORDERS.

The War Department, under date of Nov. 1st, has issued the following among other orders:

I. All soldiers heretofore furloughed at Department or Army Headquarters, or at Hospitals, by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness, will rejoin their commands at the expiration of the time originally allowed, unless in the opinion of a Medical Examining Board, their condition is not such as to permit them to make the journey without serious detriment to their health. All now absent are required to return at the expiration of their present furloughs, except those unable to travel. The certificate required above will be promptly forwarded to the company commanders.

II. Generals commanding Reserve Forces in the several States, are charged with the execution of this order. They will cause to be collected and forwarded without delay, to their respective commands, all men who come within the provisions of the preceding paragraph, that they may be discharged, retired or assigned to active or light duty, as circumstances may justify.

A Chinese Joss House, or temple for heathen worship, was dedicated in San Francisco on the 22d of August. It cost $30,000. A band of tapestry, embroidered with feathers and gold, and silver thread, which adorns the place, cost $150,000 per yard, and the whole building blazes with gold leaf and tinsel. The priests shout, screech, yell, groan, spin round amid the racket of gongs, drums and fiddles, and smoke opium until they are quite drunk, when others relieve them. The finger nails of the chief priest are actually longer than his fingers, and are twisted like an augur.

THREE Russian officers have lately been degraded for having engaged in a duel, and one of them who gave the provocation, has been deprived of his title of nobility.

The Western and Atlantic railroad paid to the State of Georgia, "as net earnings," during the year 1863, $2,146,087.

Emancipation was celebrated at Baltimore on Tuesday with spirit—at sunrise by a grand salute of five hundred guns; at daybreak, accompanied with the ringing of church and signal bells; at noon, the salute was repeated from Forts Federal, Hill and Marshall, Christ Church bells joining with a peal and performing at intervals various patriotic airs.

Another alleged Spy.—A. R. CASSADY, a citizen of North Carolina, was committed to the Castle yesterday, by the Provost Marshal, having been forwarded by the Colonel commanding the post at Raleigh, to be tried as a spy and for treason.—*Richmond Examiner, 12th*.

What Gen. Lee says of North Carolina.—"The Virginia regiments are now very full. Pickett's division is stronger than it ever has been. I am told that Gen. Lee says Virginia has done nobly in response to the call, but North Carolina has done even better." All honor to the old North State.—*Charleston Mercury*.

Skulkers in South Carolina.—We learn, says the Charleston Mercury, on good authority that there are upwards of two thousand skulkers belonging to the Confederate army now in South Carolina.

ALMOST A SPEECH BY GOV. SEWARD.—The New York Times of the 9th contains the report of Seward's speech at Auburn on Monday. He says the war must continue until we or the enemy give up the conflict. He wants no armistice, no cessation of hostilities, no negotiation with rebels in arms. He characterizes the Democrats as a pusillanimous, factious minority of the North.

DETAILED FARMERS.—We hear that Judge Thompson has discharged a number of detailed farmers in Augusta county, under writs of habeas corpus, upon the ground that the detail is a contract with the Government for one year.—*Rich. Whig*.

LINCOLN A MILLIONAIRE.—A Yankee Democratic paper says:

Mr. Lincoln was not worth five thousand dollars on the day he was inaugurated. He now confesses that he is worth five millions of dollars!!

Two cows and a calf, were sold at auction in Charlotte, on Thursday, for $6,025.

Mr. Stanly on the Administration.—SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—Edward Stanly, late Military Governor of North Carolina, publishes a letter favoring McClellan and opposing the emancipation policy of Lincoln's Administration. He expresses great kindness personally for the Administration.

VOL. XIV. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1864. NO. 30.

ADVERTISING RATES.
TWO DOLLARS per square (12 lines or less) for the first insertion, and one dollar for every subsequent insertion.
Obituary notices, Resolutions adopted by Order Societies, &c., or anything of a personal nature will be inserted as advertisements, and charged accordingly. The money must accompany them or no attention will be paid to them.

The People's Press.

From The United States.

GRAND CELEBRATION IN WASHINGTON.

It appears that the Black Republican organization of that city hired a band of music, on Thursday night, and marched in procession to [illegible] done good too. It has demonstrated that people's government can sustain a national election in the midst of a great civil war. (Renewed cheers.) Until now it has not been known to the world that this was a possibility. It shows also how sound and how strong we still are. It shows that, even among the candidates of the same party, he who is most devoted to the Union and most opposed to treason, can receive most of the people's vote. (Applause.) It shows also, to the extent yet known, that we have more men now than we had when the war began. Gold is good in its place, but living, brave and patriotic men are better than gold. (Cheers and demonstrations of applause.) But the rebellion continues, and now that the election is over, may not all having a common interest unite in a common effort to save our common country? (Cheers.) For my own part, I have striven and shall strive to avoid placing any obstacle in the way. (Cheers.) So long as I have been here I have not willingly planted a thorn in any man's bosom. While I am duly sensible to the high compliment of a re-election, and duly grateful as I trust to Almighty God for having directed my countrymen to a right conclusion, as I think, for their good, it adds nothing to my satisfaction that any other man may be disappointed by the result. (Cheers.) May I ask those who have not differed with me, to join me in the same spirit toward those who have? And now let me close by asking three hearty cheers for our brave soldiers and seamen and their valiant and skilful commanders.

SEWARD'S SPEECH.

The crowd next proceeded to the residence of Secretary Seward, who delivered a speech of some length, in which he attempted to be very facetious. Our readers will be satisfied with an extract:

"Fellow-citizens: Our brethren of the South who used to meet us up here in the Capitol, and with whom we used to have such pleasant, social times, have pretended to set up a poor, rickety Congress and Government of their own. (Laughter.) And do you know what they did it for? They did it because they were afraid we would abolish slavery. They met in Richmond the first Monday in this month; and what do you think they met for? They met to abolish the slavery of two hundred thousand negroes, to put them with the army, that they might fight to keep all the rest of the negroes in slavery. (Laughter.) Well, we have got our old fashioned, regular Congress, where there are seats kept open for them yet, and it meets on the first Monday in December. I am much mistaken if we do not show our old friends down South a trick worth two of that they are practising. My impression is that, instead of abolishing the slavery of two hundred thousand negroes, they will do the much better thing of setting the constitutional stamp upon the President's emancipation proclamation of 1862. (Loud cheers.) Why, you seem to be very unanimous about that! Well, I will tell you what is more curious than all that. Within three years from this time they will be just as unanimous about it in Richmond as you are here in Washington. Well, fellow citizens, we have all got to be friends. (Cheers.) We have got to be friends with the democrats, who have been voting against us, and we will balance the accounts by saying that we voted against them; and if, now that the election is over, they conclude to be quits, we will agree to be all Union men hereafter, and will acknowledge that our party, as we always judged them pretty harshly. I presume that four years hence we will be in perfect harmony, not only throughout all the free States, but throughout the whole Union. (Cheers.) And I will tell you why I think that it will be so. I came on this stage of action not long ago—some years after the revolutionary war—and I used to hear my parents, and the men and women of that age, talk about the vast number of tories who were opposed to [illegible] of the United States in the Revolution; and what surprised me above all things was that, at the expiration of thirty years afterwards, there was not a tory to be found in the whole United States. (Laughter.) I was never able to understand where they had all gone to.

It is my judgment that we will all come together again; that when the Stars and Stripes wave over Richmond, the rebellion will go down; and that within one, two, three and four years after that, you will have to look mighty sharp to find a man who was ever a secessionist or an aider in rebellion. (Cheers.) I know that for that "era of good feeling" the democrats will have every encouragement to favor the people in the success of the war. Speaking of that I had understood our opponents to say that this war was a failure, and that it was made to abolish slavery. Without accepting that as the object of the war, which was to preserve the Union, we will take them on their own ground, and see how the matter stands. The first year of the war suppressed the African slave trade in the United States; the second year of the war brought the negroes up to the level of soldiers of freedom, and abolished slavery in the District of Columbia, the third year abolished slavery in Maryland—(cheers)—and if the democrats think that the war has been a failure this year, when Congress comes together it will adopt a constitutional amendment and abolish slavery throughout the United States. (Loud cheers.) Now I know that when slavery is removed, the only element of discord among the American people will have ceased to work its mischievous fruits; but I know that it will not be the fault of the administration if we do not have an era of peace and harmony, and good will to mankind, our proud career among the nations, and advancing the interests of our country, of freedom, of self-government and of humanity.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

This document is massive and contains many figures—too many by far for our columns. We publish the following synopsis of the Report, however, from the *Sentinel*:

The deep interest attached to our finances, and the vast importance of the subject, will cause the report of the Secretary of the Treasury to be read with the gravest attention. It will be found at large in this issue.

The report commences with a detailed exposition of the condition of the Treasury. On the 1st of October last the total debt was $1,126,381,095, an increase in six months of $97,650,780. From this, it appears our total debt is but little more than one-half that incurred by our enemies in their attempt to destroy us. The present rate of increase of our debt is less than a fourth of theirs—ours being a fraction over half a million per day, while their increase is two and a fourth millions.

The reformation of the currency is the first measure to which the Secretary urges attention. The necessity of rescuing it from the depreciation which it has suffered, and of securing to it a uniform and stable value, is insisted on with much earnestness and force. The measure adopted by the last Congress for the reduction of the currency, the Secretary regards as having been unhappily chosen. It struck a blow at the credit of the currency, and at the same time diminished the uses for it by making four per cents receivable for taxes. A rapid depreciation commenced at once. A wholly different course of policy is now recommended.

The currency must be supported, not disparaged. The Secretary proposes an act pledging the faith of the Government as follows: Against any augmentation of the circulation now provided for; exempting the notes of the Treasury from taxation; applying one-fifth of public revenues annually to the reduction of the circulation to a volume of one hundred and fifty millions; continuing the tax in kind after the war long enough for the redemption of this remaining circulation, commutation in treasury notes being allowed for the tax at certain highly favorable rates to the tax-payer. Persons wishing to make deposits for the purpose of commuting the tax in kind after the war, will be allowed a six per cent. certificate, free from taxation; the currency thus paid in to be cancelled. The effect of such a policy, the Secretary predicts, will be immediate and extremely salutary. Treasury notes would constitute not only a safe currency, but a profitable investment, and would rapidly appreciate.

The establishment of the currency on a secure basis, the Secretary considers as in greater part solving the difficulties of our financial condition. The expenditures would be reduced, and the accumulation of the funded debt retarded and greater reliance in its value inspired. A comparison is made of our resources with our debt, which is extremely gratifying. Of the single article of cotton, we have in the country enough to pay, at present prices, the whole debt five times over.

An increased export duty of five cents per pound is recommended on cotton and tobacco, and double of the present duties on imports. The present property and income taxes are recommended to remain in force, but without some of their present abatements. It is proposed that the property tax shall no longer be deducted from the income tax, nor the tax in kind from the *ad valorem* tax on agricultural property. The revenue will thus be increased, and the inequalities of taxation, now complained of, be removed. The report proceeds to show that the taxes thus asked for would not be excessive or burdensome. Government bonds are recommended to be exempt from taxation save upon the income derived therefrom. The inequality of the present tax upon them as compared with the tax on other property, is plainly exhibited, while the impolicy of the exemption is manifest.

The present tax upon banks the Secretary regards as highly oppressive and urgently recommends relief. He proposes the form of a tax which would have the effect of sequestrating all State bank notes in the hands of enemies. The 7.30 notes he proposes to fund in 6 per cent coupon bonds.

The reason of the delay in issuing to soldiers for the war the bounty bonds authorized by law, is explained and legislation asked.

THE CONFEDERATE COURT AND THE EGYPT MINE.

A term of the Confederate States District Court was held at Goldsboro' last week, his Honor Judge Biggs, presiding. We learn that the [illegible] whose debts have been sequestrated, are making large payments in order to avail themselves of the privilege granted by Congress of [illegible] ment dues in four per cent certificates.

The only case before the court of public importance, related to the position of the valuable property on Deep river known as Egypt, including the mine[illegible] the past two years leased [illegible] Manufacturing Company, term will expire on the 1st of January. These gentlemen applied for a renewal of their lease, but the application was resisted by the [illegible] Manufacturing Company, who [illegible] the property at public auction. The court, after hearing the arguments of counsel, (Messrs. Dorsch & Fowle for the lessee, and Bragg and Battle for the Lookville Mining Company,) and, after mature deliberation, declined to order a sale on account of alleged complications in the title, but instructed the receiver, [illegible] Manning, to advertise for proposals for a two years lease from the 1st day of January next. His Honor stated that in coming to this conclusion, he was actuated entirely by the desire to procure the greatest possible production of coal for the benefit of the government and the people, while [illegible] the same time obtaining a reasonable [illegible] the use of the property.

Another term of the District Court was held last week at Concord.—*Raleigh Conservative.*

Domestic Manufactures.—Edgefield District, S. C., is becoming famous for the manufacture of beautiful lace, made of feathers and the down of the goose, and elegant hats and bonnets made of the Palmetto, rice straw and shucks. There has also been an immense production of sorghum in this District this season.

The entire force which has been brought to bear on Richmond during the campaign is stated by a Northern writer in the World at 350,000—viz: 260,000 directly under Grant, and 90,000 in the Valley, being the aggregate of the armies under Siegel, Hunter and Sheridan. With these immense hosts, confronted by no more (as he estimates) than 76,000 men under Lee, including [illegible] all our forces in the Valley as the army immediately under his command, the great Confederate commander has been able to keep Grant at bay. "With this little force," says the World's correspondent, "Gen Lee, for seven months, has baffled and defeated the designs of Gen. Grant, with his 260,000 troops on this line, and the 90,000 troops operating in the Valley." Two of the Valley armies, under Siegel and Hunter, he says have been badly "defeated," and the third, under Sheridan, completely baffled;—while "in the four months, before Richmond and Petersburg," with his 260,000 men, Grant has [illegible] no progress whatever towards the capture of either." Of more than 260,000 [illegible] not 100,000 remain, making a loss of over 170,000, while the Valley armies have sustained a loss in the aggregate of 65,000 men, making the entire cost to Grant, of an unsuccessful campaign, over two hundred and twenty five thousand men; while Lee, as this correspondent believes, has sustained no loss that has not been replaced by the young men arriving at military age, and entering his army.—"Lee's army," he says, "is substantially the same as in May," when the campaign opened.

We have no reason to question the accuracy in all material respects of these extraordinary statements. They make Grant's campaign against Richmond one of the most stupendous and disastrous failures recorded in history.—*South Carolinian.*

The Smell of Whiskey.—An extraordinary incident connected with the last futile assault of the enemy has come to our knowledge.—Day before yesterday a number of new-boys, whose business it is to furnish the Examiner to the army, had strayed out to the picket line and even beyond, curious, no doubt, to drive a bargain with some hucksering yankee. All of a sudden our men called to them to run in. They did so, and asked what was wanted of them. "Don't you smell the whiskey?" said our men. The boys snuffed the tainted gale and said they did smell whiskey. "What's the meaning of it?" they enquired. "Why," replied the veterans, who, it seems, are used to the thing, "why, there's going to be a fight as soon as the yankees get cooked and primed, that's all. Cut out, or some of you little devils will get killed before you know it, and your mammies will never see you again." The boys, discovering that the men were in earnest, put homeward in good earnest, and had hardly gotten beyond range before the battle began just as our soldiers predicted. This occurrence is vouched for by many witnesses and may be fully relied on. Here, then, is the solution of Grant's great secret of making his men rush to the assault time after time like so many mad oxen. Now we know why and how it is the yankees have developed so much courage in the fourth year of the war.—*Richmond Examiner.*

CURIOSITIES OF THE EARTH.—In digging at the city of Modena, Italy, and about four miles around it, when the workmen arrive at the depth of sixty-three feet, they come to a bed of chalk, which they bore with an augur five feet deep. They then withdraw from the pit before the augur is removed, and upon its extraction the water bursts up through the aperture with great violence, and quickly fills this new made well, which continues full, and is affected neither by rains nor droughts. But that which is most remarkable, is that at the depth of fourteen feet are found the remains of an ancient city—paved streets, houses, floors and different pieces of mosaic. Underneath is a soft earth made up chiefly of vegetable matter; and at twenty-six feet deep large trees entire, such as walnut trees with the walnuts still on the stem, and the leaves and branches in a perfect state of preservation. At twenty-eight feet deep a soft chalk is found mixed with a vast quantity of shells; and this bed is eleven feet thick. Under it vegetables are found again with leaves & branches of trees, as before.

BLUE STONE AT 10 CENTS.

MR. EDITOR:—Excuse the heading.—I republished, two years ago, in your paper, a remedy for smut, from "Stevens' book of the Farm." I fear it gained but little attention. Since then, (two years I have tried it, and have been as free of smut as when I used blue stone. Here it is: Put, say a bushel of wheat, in a basket, dip this in a vessel containing a sufficient quantity of urine, and stir with a paddle five to ten minutes, until it is thoroughly wet, take it out, and let it drip awhile, and then turn it out on the floor or hard ground, roll it over with a little lime or ashes until it is dry enough to sow; then sow. Stevens thinks, if it is kept in the urine [illegible] it would destroy the vitality [illegible] I have heard of a few [illegible] have made enough [illegible] and so [illegible] have [illegible] no [illegible] This [illegible] reach the most of our farmers before the [illegible] sowing wheat, so that they will [illegible] Surely [illegible] of Mr. Stevens entitles [illegible] a fair [illegible] and [illegible]

FRANKLIN.

New Advertisements.

SALE OF VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL OFFER FOR sale, on the premises, on the 24th day of December, next, their valuable Grist and Flouring Mill, situated on Deep River, Randolph County, one-fourth of a mile below Cedar Falls.

The water power is good and commands the whole river. The building and machinery are nearly new, having been [illegible] before the war began.

This property would give [illegible] ginning establishment for [illegible] thirty acres of land [illegible] together. The property is owned by the undersigned as tenants in common, and they propose to sell for a division. Terms made known on day of sale.

A. LAWRENCE,
Nov. 24-td WRILEY WRIGHTSEL.

To Hire.

THE Subscriber, in Winston, wishes to hire out for prize, a good black smith for the year 1865. I have also a two Horse wagon for Sale.

F. L. GORRELL.
Nov. 24, 1864. 30-1t.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, in Lewisville, on Saturday the 31st Dec. next, the following property, to-wit: Two sheed of Horses, including one Black Poney, four years old, (extra good) one Yoke of Oxen; two of three Wagons, some large Plows and Cultivators, and other articles too tedious to mention.

Also at the same time and place will be hired eight Likely Negroes, male and female, ages ranging from 12 to 22 years, all good field hands.

Also, will be rented two Houses, on the Panther Creek Road.

All at cash or credit, to suit purchasers.—Other terms made known on day of sale.

W. B. STIPE.
By J. H. STOLTZ.
Lewisville, Forsyth Co., N. C. Nov. 24-6t

WAR TAX NOTICE.

I HEREBY respectfully inform the taxpayers of my District, that finding I cannot possibly complete the collection of the 5 per cent and Soldier's tax by the 30th inst., I will attend at Winston on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 5th 6th and 7th days of December next, and at the Commissioner's Hall in Salem, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 8th 9th and 10th of the same month, for the purpose of giving delinquent tax payers a full and fair chance to pay their taxes without any additional per cent or cost.

Positively the penalty will be enforced upon all who may fail to avail themselves of the benefit of this notice. WILL. FLYNT.

Tax Collector for 38th District N. C.
Nov. 24, 1864. 30-2t.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will attend with Messrs Sides and Richmond, Assessors, at the Court-house in Winston, Monday and Tuesday, 2nd and 3rd; at Salem, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th; at Kernersville, on Tuesday and Wednesday the 10th and 11th; at Brookstown, on Friday the 13th day of January, 1865, for the purpose of receiving the list on income and gross sale list for the quarter ending 31st December, 1864; and the tax on same and other taxes, &c.

WILL. FLYNT,
Collector for the 38th District, N. C.
J. G. SIMS, } Assessors.
J. M. RICHMOND, }
Nov. 24, 1864. 30-1t

HORSE STOLEN!

STOLEN from my stable, near Bethania, Forsyth County, on the night of the 8th inst., a sorrel mare, hip-shot. It is supposed she has been taken in the direction of Thomasville or High Point. A liberal reward will be given for her delivery to me, and any information thankfully received. SOLOMON TISE.

Bethania, Nov. 17, 1864. 29-2t.

Cotton for Brandy!

I HAVE an extra lot of COTTON YARN to exchange for BRANDY. I will give one bunch of Cotton Yarn for two gallons of Brandy, or two dollars in specie. J. T. MATTHEWS.

Walkertown, Forsyth Co., Nov. 17, 1864. 29-tf.

Salt! Salt!!

ARRANGEMENTS can now be made by which the people can get their supply of Salt. The Government is now in need of all the Beeves that can be procured, and I am authorized to buy all I can, on foot, and give one half the amount in Salt, at government prices. Arrangements can also be made by which the hides can be returned. I most earnestly and respectfully appeal to the citizens to furnish the government with all they possibly can, for the soldiers must be fed. E. L. HEGE.

Commissary Agent,
Salem, Nov. 1864. 29-1m

NOTICE.

IT will be seen that Dr. EDWARD WARREN, Surgeon General, N. C., has kindly taken it upon himself to have the boxes for Soldiers or Prisoners of War, forwarded to them free of charge, and he has given me the appointment to attend to the boxes. Therefore all who wish to send provisions, clothing, shoes, &c., to their friends have now the very best opportunity of doing so. The boxes should be well hooped and properly marked.—In order to get the boxes to Raleigh in time, they must be delivered to us on the 25th of each month. Bring or send on all you wish, and we will do our duty in getting them to their proper destination. E. L. HEGE.

Salem, Nov. 1864. 28-3m

NEGROES FOR HIRE FOR 1865.

I WILL hire, privately, for the year 1865, a number of likely negroes,—men, women and children, some with and some without families.—Pay of hire in provisions preferable.

Apply to G. W. MALONE.
Nov. 3, 1864.-2t. at Salem Hotel.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL boxes for Soldiers or Prisoners of War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Dr. D. F. Summey, Asheville.
Dr. W. A. Collett, Morganton.
Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville.
Dr. J. L. Neagle, Greensboro'
Mr. A. Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr. E. L. Hege, Salem.
Capt. J. N. McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A. Worth, Fayetteville.
E. Murray & Co. Wilmington.
Mr. F. L. Bond, Tarboro.
Mr. J. A. J. Askew, Coles[illegible]
Mr. [illegible] Bolton.

The boxes [illegible] marked, and delivered in time, for [illegible] Messenger, who leaves Raleigh on the first day of [illegible] month. EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General, N. C.

[illegible] the Post Office at [illegible] C. Nov 18.

Rev. [illegible]nton, Mr[illegible] Bodenhamer, R. [illegible] William [illegible] Mrs. Nash, Bodenhamer, [illegible] Church, Mi[illegible] Miss Cooper 2, James Holden, [illegible] John Hyett, [illegible]nson, J. T. Napp, Enoch Terrell, Dr. Pittman, Micajah A. Payne, Mrs. Delany Pitts, William Robinson, Mrs. Mary [illegible] Monroe Sch[illegible] Miss E. Stuart, S[illegible] Wetheaby of col. [illegible] Wood, Miss Hanna[illegible]icker.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they were advertised.

A. KEER[illegible] P. M.
Salem, N. C., Nov. [illegible], 1864.

Negroes for Sale.

THE undersigned offers at private sale one NEGRO WOMAN [illegible] and BOY, about 10 years, [illegible]

The woman is a good Cook, Washer and Ironer, about 37 years of age.

G. S. MATTHEWS.
Salem Chapel, Forsyth Co., N. C.
Nov. 3, 1864. 27-tf.

For Sale Cheap,

ONE STEAM ENGINE & BOILER; EIGHT HORSE POWER, "Governor" engine, Blue Boiler, with an Eccentric Lathe or Last Machine, &c. Apply soon, or you will be too late. Address, J. A. CORNISH,

Oct. 27-6t Lexington, N. C.

State of North Carolina.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Jacob Tuttle, Administrator of Andrew Kinnamon, deceased,
vs.
Daniel Kinnamon and others.

Petition for a settlement of the Estate.

It appearing to my satisfaction having been filed in my office, and it appearing that Daniel and Henry Kinnamon, two of the defendants, reside beyond the limits of this State: publication is therefore made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in Salem North Carolina, notifying the said Daniel and Henry Kinnamon to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Forsyth, at the Court house in Winston, on the first Monday of December next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to this petition, or it will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, C. L. BANNER, Clerk of said Court, at office, September 24th, 1864.

22-6t. C. L. BANNER, C. C. C.

THE SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE!

GRAND LITERARY COMBINATION!

"The Southern Field and Fireside,"
OF AUGUSTA, GA.,
AND
"The Illustrated Mercury,"
OF RALEIGH, N. C.,

Combined and continued under the old popular title of the

SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE "Mercury" having purchased the "SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE," and finding it impossible to make arrangements which would insure a regular supply of paper, upon account of the irregularity and uncertainty of transportation for the FIELD AND FIRESIDE at Augusta, Ga., the same having to be supplied from the mills at Raleigh, N. C., have removed the FIELD AND FIRESIDE to Raleigh and combined these two exciting Literary Journals. The Mercurian is therefore merged into the SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE, and will be so published until the state of the country will justify a divergement, when both papers will be resumed and continued as heretofore. Subscribers to both journals will receive the papers to the full time of subscription without delay or interruption.

THE LITERARY and CONTRIBUTORIAL CORPS of both papers are retained upon the emerging journal. It is announced without fear of contradiction, that the extensive and Splendid Array of Combined Talent now employed in writing for the FIELD AND FIRESIDE surpasses in genuine merit, ability, celebrity and numerical strength any combination or engagement ever before attained in the history of Periodical Literature of Europe or America.

TERMS:

One subscriber one year	$10.00
One subscriber six months	12.00
Five subscribers six months	50.00

Address WM. B. SMITH & CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.

NILE'S REGISTER REVIVED.

PROSPECTUS OF
"THE COUNTRYMAN."

NILE'S REGISTER, the most useful journal ever issued in America, has been revived in the publication of THE COUNTRYMAN. This journal is a *fac simile* of its original, in the number and size of its pages, its typography, and all the features which gave value to the standard publication issued by Mr. Niles.

Besides the features of Niles' Register, The Countryman has others which should render it still more attractive—to wit: a department of elegant literature, rejecting the style of yankee literary journals, and modeling itself after the best English miscellaneous weeklies, but, at the same time being stamped with an independent, Southern tone, original with, and peculiar to itself.

An altogether novel feature with it, is that it is published in the country, on the editor's plantation, nine miles from any town or village, and devotes much attention to agriculture, rural sports and everything that interests the country gentleman.

THE COUNTRYMAN is a handsome quarto of six pages, published weekly on the editor's plantation near Eatonton, Ga., to which all communications should be addressed.

Our terms are $5 for three months, or $20 per annum. Send all remittances by Express.

J. A. TURNER,
Oct. 20. EATONTON, GEORGIA.

A CHARMING BOOK JUST OUT.

THE CAPTAIN'S BRIDE,
A THRILLING TALE OF THE WAR,
By W. D. HERRINGTON, 3rd N. C. Cavalry.

Neatly bound in paper, price [illegible] $1 50.

Upon the receipt of the price it will be mailed to any part of the Confederacy postage prepaid. A liberal discount to the Trade.

As the edition is limited, the trade will do well to forward their orders at once.

IN PRESS,
CASTINE,
OR THE MAID OF MIRKLAND,
(ILLUSTRATED.)
BY EDWARD EDGEVILLE.

PRICE [illegible] $1 50.

THE DESERTER'S DAUGHTER,
A tale founded upon real incidents of the War in North Carolina.

By [illegible] Regiment N. C. Cavalry.
Price [illegible]

[illegible]
(Illustrated)
BY EDWARD EDGEVILLE.

[illegible] our publications, we allow a liberal discount to the trade.

[illegible] Editors giving this advertisement [illegible] copies will be entitled to a copy of each of the above books.

Schedule of Prices for North Carolina.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISEMENTS for the State of North Carolina feel great satisfaction in presenting their schedule of prices for the next sixty days, in that the great abundance of most of our crops, with the improved condition of our financial and consequent increased security of our currency, enable them, without injustice to the people, to lower the prices of the necessaries of life 25 to 50 per cent, and it is to be hoped to the interest of all concerned. This lowering of the prices must again act in increasing the value of the national currency, by diminishing the debt of the country. The want of confidence in the world of the currency, expressed as it has been by the [illegible] of individuals of all classes, and especially of the Cotton Factories, and lately so strongly exhibited by the Railroad Companies, has greatly contributed to the high prices of [illegible] Scarcity of food can no longer be alleged for high prices, for there is abundance in the country, and it only remains to show whether our people in sustaining our wise and patriotic Treasurer—Mr. Trenholm—in his efforts hitherto so successful in putting our financial matters on a secure footing, will sustain the Government of their choice. The Commissioners also congratulate themselves and the country that they have been aided by a consultation with one of the Virginia Commissioners, by whose aid, and that of Mr. George W. Mordecai, they have been able to bring about an almost identical schedule with the neighboring State of Virginia:

Apples,	dried, peeled per bush 28 lbs	$5 00
do	unpeeled, per bushel, 25 lbs.	2 50
Axes,	with handles, each,	12 50
do	without handles, each,	12 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	2 75
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bu 60 lbs	6 00
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	16 00
do	peach, per gallon,	10 00
Beef,	fresh, suit per pound,	80
do	fresh, cows, per pound,	40
do	salted, per pound,	1 50
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	3 00
do	adamantine, per pound,	3 75
Chains,	iron, per yard,	11 00
Cloth,	woolen for soldier's clothes, 1 yard wide, 10 cts to yard, and pro rata as to greater or less width per yard,	6 00
Cotton,	raw, per pound,	1 00
Coffee,	Rio, per pound,	4 50
Corn,	unshelled, per bushel, 70 lbs	4 50
do	shelled, sacks not included 56 lbs	5 00
Corn Meal	sacks not included, per bu. 50 lbs	5 00
Drills,	cotton, 3/4 wide, 3 yds to the extra family, per bbl, 196 lbs.	45 00
Flour,	extra family, per bbl 196 lbs.	41 25
do	superfine, per bbl 196 pounds,	37 50
do	fine per bbl of 196 pounds,	33 75
Fodder,	bales per 100 pounds,	5 00
do	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 50
Hats,	wool, each,	5 00
Hay,	baled, per 100 lbs	4 00
do	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 50
Hides,	dry, extra, per pound,	3 50
do	" "	3 50
do	green, per pound,	1 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1000 00
Horses	cavalry, 2d class, per head,	800 00
Iron,	Pig, No 1, per ton, 2,000 lbs	350 00
do	Pig, No 2, per ton, 2000 lbs	314 00
do	Pig, No 3, per ton 2000 lbs	278 00
do	Bloom, per ton 2000 lbs	710 00
do	Smith's square or round per ton, 2000 pounds	1,200 00
do	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2,240 pounds	400 00
Leather,	sole, dressed, per pound,	1 50
Lead,	pig, per pound,	30
Lumber,	boards, per 1000 feet,	50 00
Lead,	per pound,	3 75
Leather,	sole, per pound,	6 00
do	upper, per pound	7 00
do	harness, per pound	2 00
Molasses,	cane, per gallon	5 00
do	sorghum, per gallon	5 00
Meat,	1st class, per head,	1000 00
do	2nd class, per head	800 00
do	3rd class, per head	600 00
Nails,	per keg	100 00
Oats,	wheat baled per 100 pounds	5 25
do	wheat unbaled per 100 lbs	4 50
do	baled per 100 lbs	5 25
do	shelled, per bushel	4 00
Osnaburg,	cotton, 7/4 yd wide 7 cts to yard per yard	1 50
do	cotton 1 yard wide 3 cts to the yard, per yard	1 78
Onions,	per bushel,	8 00
Peas,	cow, pe. bushel of 60 lbs	5 00
Potatoes,	Irish, per bushel of 60 lbs	4 00
do	sweet per bush of 50 lbs	4 00
Peaches dried,	per bushel of 38 pounds	5 50
do	unpeeled, per bush of 38 lbs	5 00
Pork,	fresh, pork per pound	1 82
do	salted, per pound,	2 30
Pasturage,	1 quality, near town, per head per month,	8 00
do	common, near town, per month	5 00
do	1st quality in the country, per head, per month	7 00
do	common in the country, per head, per month	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce	56 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	40
do	old, per pound	60
Rye,	good, per bushel of 56 pounds	5 00
Sacks,	two bushels, Osnaburg, each	3 00
Shirting,	cotton, 7/4 yd wide 44 yds to the pound, per yard,	1 20
do	cotton, 7/4 yard wide, 3½ yard to pound, per yard	1 10
Cotton stripes,	3 yards to pound, per yd	1 75
Salt,	Coast per bushel of 50 lbs	30 00
do	Liverpool, per bush of 50 lbs	35 00
do	Virginia, per bushel of 50 lbs	25 00
Steel,	cast, per pound	8 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	10 00
Shoe thread,	flax per pound,	10 00
Socks,	soldier's wool, per pair,	2 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	25 00
Sugar,	brown common, per lb	3 00
Soap,	hard, per pound,	1 00
do	soft, per pound,	75
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs	4 00
Shorts,	good per bushel of 22 lbs	75
Ship stuff	good per bushel of 37 lbs	1 40
Tea,	Black per pound	5 00
do	green, per pound,	8 00
Tent cloth,	cotton 10/4 to yd, per yd	1 50
Tobacco,	No 1 extra,	3 00
do	No 1,	2 50
do	No 2,	1 75
do	Lugs,	1 25
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	2 50
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon,	2 50
do	manufactured per gal	1 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon,	10 00
Wheat,	good per bushel of 60 lbs.	7 50
do	bran, per bush of 17 lbs	50
Wheat straw,	baled, per 100	1 50
do do	unbaled, per 100 lbs	1 00
Wool,	washed, per pound	8 00
do	unwashed, per pound	6 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse new	350 00
do	wood axle, 2 horse, new	250 00
Yarn,	cotton, per hank of 8 lbs.	8 00

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HOUSES.

Hauling long forage, per hundred pounds	75
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	10 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	5 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	15 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	7 50
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	20 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	10 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day,	2 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by himself per month,	1 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month,	75 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day,	37 00
Hire of horse, per day,	1 50

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if [illegible] sessed, the produce should be allowed [illegible] a fourth per cent of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which, as we will prevent the loss to the enemy of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly observed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress any necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees or slaves, or to carry on his ordinary agricultural, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber in the City of Raleigh, on Monday the 5th day of December next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for discrepancies on appeals to the Board of Local Assistants will be expected. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, North Carolina.

(Signed) R. K. BURGWYN,
Gatesboro, N. C.
R. N. BLACKSTOCK,
Spokaville, N. C.
C. S.'s Appointment for Boards at N. C.'s
Gen. W. Mallett, Umpire.
Raleigh, Dec. 1, 1864.